

ALL WANT MONEY.

AN ABATTOIR SCHEME ASKING FOR
\$250,000 A YEAR.TO ENCOURAGE THE SHIPMENT OF
RAW MEAT TO ENGLAND.

The Butcher Industry Just as Ambitious—Those Bounties.

(Special to the Herald.)
Quebec, Dec. 30.—The great question just at present with the Government is that of the proposed abattoirs at Lévis. It is a great question because the Conservative members and even the Government are sorely divided as to the solution which it should receive.

To Mr. E. P. Bender, who is well known in connection with a similar attempt at Three Rivers, belongs the credit of having brought the matter forcibly to the attention of the Legislature. He has been here during the whole session and has been unremitting in his efforts to convince the members of the feasibility of creating an immense establishment for the exportation of dead meat from Canada. In justice to him it must be said that the people who saw him at work on the Three Rivers scheme appear still to stand by him.

Mr. Bender's argument is that now that our live cattle are not allowed to graze on British soil, there is nothing left to do but to slaughter them here. We will thereby save on the freight; we will give employment to a large number of Canadians, and provide the other products of the animals, tallow, hides, etc., we will be able to support a number of paying industries. Thus the breeding of cattle will become a paying industry not only on the Western ranches but also for the farmers of this Province, who will assist in further developing the production of cheese and butter.

But to export dead meat we must have a regular and rapid service of steamers, provided with refrigerators. Hence the necessity for a bonus of \$20,000 a year to guarantee the interest on \$500,000 during twenty years.

And there is the hitch. The Provincial Government has a very limited number of thousands at its disposal; not enough to go around.

Mr. J. de L. Tache, backed by the Dairy Association of the Province of Quebec, wants this \$20,000 to assist in the exportation of butter, according to a plan by which the Government would pay so much per pound to the exporters. Mr. Tache has friends among the members, and in the Cabinet.

The Hon. Mr. Taché, who is not only the Premier, but also holds the purse strings, has been the recipient of pressing solicitations from his colleagues in favor of one or the other of the schemes.

The Committee on Agriculture has taken up the cause of Mr. Bender, on the plea that his plan covered that of Mr. Tache, and it has made the following report:

"Your Committee, having heard the opinion of competent persons as to the possibility of exporting our fresh butter, pork and other meats, eggs, poultry, fruits, etc., directly to the English market, as soon as a rapid transport service with refrigerators can be established:

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LAW STUDENTS' BILL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE
MAKES SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS.UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS ARE
NOT SUFFICIENTLY COMPLETE.

The Students are Astonished at the Defeat of Their Measure.

(Special to the Herald.)
Quebec, Dec. 30.—The law students who applied to the Legislature to be relieved of the necessity of passing their examination before the Council of the Bar before being admitted to practice, are astounded at their defeat. Until the last moment they expected that their bill would pass.

The report of the Legislative Committee, laid before the House yesterday, says: "Your Committee is of opinion that the complaints of the students have not been substantiated. It appears from the discussion before your Committee that the examinations of law students in certain Universities teaching law are very defective. It must be said, however, that the Universities were not represented."

"The principal objection to the present system in the said Universities is that the Faculty gives to their students their diploma of Bachelor at Law, without an examination on all the matters taught during the course of three years. The only examinations which the said students have to pass are the term examinations on the matters taught during the said term, and at the end of three years there is no recitation nor any general study, so that the students who have obtained at the various term examinations the note fair receive their diplomas."

"Your Committee is of opinion that such a system is defective, and would recommend to the universities a change by which the students would be obliged to pass a general examination at the end of the course on all the matters taught."

"The Committee would also recommend to the General Council of the Bar that if the universities conform to the above suggestions it should adopt a rule to render their examination more to the benefit of the students, either by making the questions shorter, by dispensing with the written or with the oral examination."

(Signed) THOS. CHASE CASGRAIN.

When the report was submitted in committee, Hon. J. S. Hall remarked that he was familiar with the course followed at McGill, and that it was not open to the reproaches quoted above.

"Well, there are only two law universities in the Province," remarked Mr. Cooke.

MOYLAN SUPERANNUATED.

Douglas Stewart to Become Inspector
of Penitentiaries.(Special to the Herald.)
Ottawa, Dec. 30.—It is learned on pretty good authority to-night that Inspector Moylan, of the Dominion Penitentiaries, is to be superannuated, if indeed the order is not already passed, and that Douglas Stewart, who was private secretary to the late Sir John Thompson, is to take his place.

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THE CREW PERISHED.

A BRITISH SHIP LOST WITH ALL
ON BOARD.WRECKED THIS MORNING ON THE
HOLYHEAD BREAKWATER.Twenty-four Sailors Lost Their Lives
Within Sight of Port.

London, Dec. 30.—The British bark Osseo, Captain Boggs, which sailed from Tallin on August 15th, for Ardrossan, made the long voyage safely until this morning, when she was wrecked on the Holyhead breakwater, an extraordinary feat for her, twenty-four in all, were drowned. The Osseo was caught in the gale in the Irish Sea, and Captain Boggs evidently thought he would run into Holyhead and wait for the storm to abate. Shortly before half past three o'clock this morning, the bark came out of the gloom with her lights burning brightly and under close storm canvas. The wind was blowing a gale and a terrific sea was running before it. The bark, however, was making as good weather as was possible. How the accident occurred is not exactly known, but it is surmised that an extraordinary high tide lifted her upon it. She struck amidst ships and immediately began to break up, the sea pounding at her furiously the moment she became stationary.

The coast-guard and lifeboat men went to the crew's rescue, but before assistance could reach them, all were either killed by the falling rigging of the wrecked ship or washed overboard and lost.

The Osseo was commanded by H. Boggs. She was a steel vessel of 1,399 tons, and was built in 1880 at London, from which port she sailed. Her dimensions were: Length, 245 feet 3 inches; beam, 36 feet 9 inches; and depth of hold, 21 feet 7 inches. B. H. McCorkle was her owner.

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THE FUNERAL PARTY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AND LADY
THOMPSON REACH HALIFAX.THE BLENHEIM EXPECTED TO
ARRIVE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Funeral Arrangements Nearly Complete in the Provincial Building.

(Special to the Herald.)
Halifax, N.S., Dec. 30.—The through express from Montreal over the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways arrived here at 2.30 this afternoon. Attached were three private cars. One was occupied by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Captain Urquhart, A.D.C., Dr. Sherries and Wm. Campbell, Assistant Secretary.

Lady Thompson, her two sons and three daughters, with Sir Charles Hubbert and Lady Tupper, Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney and Mrs. Dewdney, of British Columbia, occupied the second car. David Pottinger, Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway and staff who have been in Ottawa completing arrangements for the special trains to carry the invited guests to the State funeral occupied the third private car. Among those on the train were J. A. Maguire, Consul-General for the Argentine Republic at Quebec; Mr. Douglas, a prominent engineer, and James Isham, the well known engineer.

Their Excellencies are the guests of Lieutenant-Governor Daly, and with Lady Thompson, will await the arrival of H.M.S. Blenheim, bearing the remains of the late Sir John Thompson, which is expected in port on Tuesday morning.

It was stated in official circles this afternoon that H.M.S. Blenheim is not expected in port until the morning of January 1. Funeral arrangements are now nearly complete, a large staff having been busy all day completing the draping of the mortuary chamber in the Provincial Building.

Lady Thompson and family are the guests of Lieutenant-Governor Daly, and Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney are staying with Judge Graham. During their stay here, Sir Charles Hubbert and Lady Tupper will be guests of Chief Justice MacDonald.

Halifax to-day enjoyed unusually fine balmy weather, the ground still being quite bare.

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BRITISH POLITICS.

ROSEBERRY CALLS A CABINET
COUNCIL FOR JAN. 14.

DANGER OF REDMONDITE DESERTION HAS DISAPPEARED.

The Armenian Commission Inspires
But Little Confidence, and
England Should Act.

London, Dec. 30.—Lord Rosebery has summoned a meeting of the Cabinet Council on January 14, and has accompanied his summons with a request that the Ministers make arrangements to remain in London thereafter. The Conservative Whips have already intimated to the Tory members of the House of Commons who are now abroad that they should not fail to be present at the opening of the next session of Parliament. The leaders on both sides recognize the fact that the stress of the session will at that time be the greatest.

The danger of the Redmonite faction of the Irish party throwing their votes to the Conservatives has lessened considerably under the influence of the Government's pro-Irish policy. The McCarthyist leaders have received explicit Ministerial assurance that the principle of Home Rule will be reaffirmed at the coming session of the House of Commons, and that it will be made the first plank in the party platform.

Mr. John Redmond will return from his voyage to the Cape Colony next week, at which time the period of political activity will begin.

As the great body of the members of the Liberal party are resolved that there shall be some practical intervention in Armenia, and have relied upon the Government to carry out their plans, there is great surprise among them at finding that the foreign commission of enquiry which is going to Armenia is composed only of dragomans. Russia's delegate, M. Maier, has been a dragoman attached to the Russian Embassy at Constantinople; M. Vilbert, the French delegate, is an interpreter in the employ of the French Consulate at the Turkish capital, and England's delegate, Mr. Shapely, is a vice-consul to Turkey. The personnel of the Commission, as thus described, gives no security, says the Speaker, that there will be a satisfactory inquiry.

England ought to come to some agreement with Russia without delay to the end of taking action together with or without the co-operation of other Powers, and they should act at once. A word from England would lead to a revolution in Greece and Macedonia, and even in Constantinople. The Speaker gives expression to the popular feeling on the subject which has been greatly intensified by the ringing speech delivered by the Armenian deputation by Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden on Saturday.

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M'CARTHY HOSTILE.

HE WILL CONTINUE TO OPPOSE THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

MR. BOWELL'S COURSE ON NORTH-WEST SCHOOLS UNSATISFACTORY.

The Legislation the Country Desires—A Word to the Patrons.

Dalton McCarthy addressed a large meeting at Picton, Ont., on Friday night. In it he referred to his relations with the new Cabinet as follows:

I am called upon to say a few words about the very sad and tragic event which has thrown a shadow over all the Dominion, no matter what our feelings as politicians, in the death of the late Sir John Thompson. I had not known him intimately. It had not been my good fortune to have been brought into very intimate communication with that distinguished man. I knew him, of course, as a fellow worker in the party in the early days, and I knew him later in the differences which have existed between us; and I am here to say, not because the man is dead and gone, but to say of him as I have said of him in his life, that he was an exceptionally able man, and a distinguished man, who would have done honor to any country, and a man whose career of unexampled prosperity was due to his own exertions and hard work. I say of Sir John Thompson that all feel we have experienced a great loss in his death. I cannot recall that I ever said an unkind word publicly or privately of that distinguished gentleman, and I am glad that I can say that. It has been said that owing to jealousy on my part as to his promotion, I took the course I have taken. Your chairman has also alluded to another reason attributed to me, which I had not heard until to-day, namely, that I deserted my party because I could not get office and emoluments at their hands. I may say that I had the opportunity on more than one occasion to take office under the late Sir John Thompson. We have now, however, to face the change which Sir John Thompson's death has made. A new Government has been formed, and at the head of that Government is my old friend Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, a gentleman whom I have known ever since I entered Parliament, a colleague, I may say, in so far as this, that we sat at the same desk for many years, a man for whom I had, and shall have, the very kindest feelings, and I always trust to have kindly feelings towards the present Premier.

IN OPPOSITION. It has been thought, apparently, that the death of Sir John Thompson should put an end to my opposition to the Government, that I should no longer oppose the party with whom I was formerly connected, now that the man who was supposed to be my rival had been removed from the scene and that we had at our head a gentleman who was an ultra-Protestant, in so far as his Protestantism was also endorsed by his Orangemen. My opposition to Sir John Thompson's Cabinet was not because he was a Roman Catholic. My opposition to Mackenzie Bowell's Cabinet is on account of the differences that exist between the present Administration and myself, just as these differences existed between the last Administration and myself. It is not a quarrel of men, but a quarrel of measures. It was not because Sir John Thompson was a Roman Catholic that I had my opposition to him or his Government. I recognize the right of a man in this country to belong to whatever sect or religion he pleases, and to worship according to his own convictions and teachings. We have nothing to do with these matters. But in public life I did differ from him, or rather I differed from the policy, with Sir John Macdonald, when he was leading when the question of the Jesuit Estates Act arose, and from that time the severance grew up between the party and myself, and it has continued, until now I find myself opposed to the Government in many matters, although not belonging to Her Majesty's Opposition. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell is, no doubt, as sincere a Protestant as I. I make no pretence to being better than he is, so far as that matter goes, but I cannot forget that although he was at one time the Grand Sovereign of the mighty Orange body of this Dominion, so far as the collection serves me, he has never voted in favor of Protestantism or in favor of Orangemen or of anything else when it did not square exactly with his party. (Applause.) I am not an Orangeman as you know. If ever there was a matter upon which you would have thought the Orangemen of this country would be unanimous it would be in opposing the Jesuit Bill, which we had to pass upon in the House of Commons. Mr. Bowell was just as ardent a supporter of that measure as Sir John Thompson was. He was his colleague, and when I opposed and objected to the perpetuating, or rather the establishment, in the Northwest Territories of the dual system of the French National Policy in our new Northwest, and I really don't think, Mr. Chairman, that any two practical men would differ from me with regard to that matter, the party swayed Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, and he voted for the perpetuation of that system. When I objected to my insisting that in the Northwest Territories they shall have Separate Schools whether they will or not, when I objected to the Dominion Parliament determining for the people of the Northwest, who are quite able to decide for themselves, notwithstanding all Mr. Bowell had said through all his life against Separate Schools, he voted for that clause in the Northwest Act. Why should I change my views? Why, I ask, should I make any change in my course because of a change of Premiership, when the new Premier has already announced that the policy of the old shall be the policy of the new. If the Privy Council determines (and the judgment cannot long be delayed) that the Dominion Government has power to deal with the Manitoba School questions I suppose we will find the policy of the new Government being the same as the old, that an attempt will be made to coerce the people of Manitoba to restore the Separate School system which they in their wisdom have seen fit to abolish. So, sir, I am here to-day to say that upon these questions I have not and I do not propose to make any change and that until I find a Government in power that agrees with me on these questions I am not to be restored as one of its supporters. I may be told, as I have been told, that I have excluded myself from all possibility of ever governing this country, that I have outlived myself, and it may be so, but if I have outlived myself, if I have destroyed all chance of political preferment to me is denied the right to enter Her Majesty's Privy Council, sir, I hope that those who come after me will reap the benefit of my labors, and that the task I am now pursuing will not be fully

lost, but that some good may come of it." (Applause.)

AN EXAMPLE. I stand here an example, a warning to any man raising his voice in Parliament in opposition to the French Canadian element at Ottawa. My political life has been blighted, and if I had aspirations for a political future and no man should be in political life without them, I have to acknowledge that my French Canadian masters have conquered me, unless I get your support. It is the men who pander to them, whether Mr. Laurier and his confederates on the one hand, or Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, who sit at the top. The men who ask that we should be saved from these troubles and these difficulties, and the men who become obnoxious to the powers, unless they have reliance, as I have, in the people, they are likely to go to the wall. Now I think the Patrons might have a word to say about these questions, he continued. It is not merely economical questions which must command the attention of a dominant race, as I suppose English race aspires to be in Canada, and we have no foreign questions of policy to trouble us, but we have the duty and responsibility cast upon us of trying to cement and unify this country. Whether it is to be, as I trust it long will be, a part of the British Empire, or whether it itself is to be a great empire, it is our duty and responsibility to free the country from the intestine quarrels and racial divisions from which a little pluck will save the future. I have never had any quarrel with the Patrons movement. I do not admire class legislation and I do not care to see any particular class of the community, whether farmers, merchants, lawyers, or manufacturers, endeavor to get legislation of a class nature. We must remember that the prosperity of the country depends upon the prosperity of all—the town cannot get along without the country, and the country cannot do without the town.

ALL-ROUND JUSTICE. There must be justice done all round, but the truth, I admit, is, that during the past ten years the farmers' rights and interests have been ignored, although they are one-half of the population, and the interests of the manufacturers who have been banded together have been dominant, until it cannot be longer borne with patience. I do not wonder that the farmers have banded themselves together to protect themselves. But I would point out to them that while there is new blood coming in, there must be a reorganization of the old parties, in order that the Government may be carried on and there may not be changes every few weeks. There must be a solid body in Parliament. They must make compromises in minor matters where there is no principle at stake. It is all important that whenever the new Parliament shall meet, the Patrons should endeavor to see that the machine gets started on a fair, safe basis.

After alluding to the necessity that new blood should come into Parliament, in order that such expenditures as those of the St. Charles Branch Railway, the Tay Canal, the Curran Bridge and the other works which the Government has undertaken in another spirit than they now are, he continued: "I think we want new blood. We want new men in Parliament who do not regard these questions merely as something to be said upon the stump against the other party, or to be defended for the party's sake. But, while I say that of the Patrons, and I have a regard for them, I find they have no regard for me—there is no reciprocity between us. I find the Grand President says he will have nothing to do with McCarthyites or anyone else. Well, I do not think it is altogether wise, and I think it would have no harm for us to go along together as far as we could agree; but I am not going to force myself upon them. I am not going to force them to like me, and we will fight out our own battles to the end."

WARNS THE PATRONS. "But let me warn the Patrons. Let me sound a warning note for them, lest in the desire to monopolize all the political virtue and all the political representation of the country they may come to grief. They should ponder whether they are not losing the substance in grasping for the shadow, and consider whether it is wise to endanger the common cause—for there is a common cause—by too strict adherence to their own platform, their own professions and their own party. They are organized for the purpose of dominating parliament. Let them not make the mistake of carrying party too far. (Applause.)

"I do not know what the future has in store for me, I cannot pretend to say, all I can hope to do is to pursue what I believe to be the straight path of duty, and I must leave the events in a higher hand."

BRITISH FORCES WIN

The Waziri Tribesmen Beaten Off and no Further Trouble Feared.

Bombay, Dec. 29.—Reports just received here indicate that the Waziri tribesmen, who lately attacked the escort of the British Commission engaged in delimitating the boundary between the British and the Waziri, have been completely beaten and no longer prove a menace to British forces. General Sir William Lockhart has wired to headquarters that all opposition to his advance has ceased.

FIRE AT SHERBROOKE.

Two Factories Burned Out on Saturday Night.

(Special to the Herald.) Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 30.—A large four-story brick building, known as the Factory Street, the property of the Water Power Co., was badly damaged by fire last night. The two upper stories are occupied by the Whitney Electrical and Instrument Manufacturing Co., and the lower ones as a carriage storehouse by Mr. Mountain, carriage manufacturer.

The fire was discovered by the Manager of the Whitney Co. at 11:40 p.m. At that time the fire was burning in a wooden partition in the third story. An alarm was sounded and the brigade arrived promptly on the scene, and under the direction of Chief Davidson did excellent work. The thermometer marked 25 degrees below zero and our firemen were handicapped by the intense cold and frozen clothes.

The building is situated between the street and the river with no access to the rear, and stream had to be played from the front windows and only door of the third floor. Notwithstanding these obstacles, work was kept on bravely and in a comparatively short time the fire was under control. The building was literally flooded and the damage done by water is much larger than that done by fire.

A PEACEMAKER COMING.

A Court of Arbitration to Settle International Disputes.

London, Dec. 30.—Mr. William Randal Cremer, M.P. for the Haggerston division of Shoreditch, leaves for America by the steamer Tonic on Wednesday to present a memorial to President Cleveland and Congress in favor of a treaty of arbitration on all matters in dispute between England and the United States.

Mr. Cremer has 345 signatures of members of the House of Commons to the memorial, and will deliver a copy of it to President Cleveland and every member of Congress.

A ST. JOHN'S FAILURE.

Supply Merchants Assign—Condition of the Commercial Bank.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 30.—Thorburn and Tessier, supplying merchants, have assigned. They were indebted to the Union Bank in the sum of \$200,000. Thorburn is a director of the bank, claims to possess assets sufficient to offset the whole amount of indebtedness. The shareholders of this bank met on Monday to hear the statement of the condition.

The Government carried the legalization of the notes last night. The Commercial Bank is winding up its affairs. The provisional trustees admitted that the bank was hopelessly insolvent. It is thought the Legislative Council will reject the bill guaranteeing the bank notes, and it is questioned whether the Governor would sign it if passed. Some think a Royal Commission the only remedy for existing troubles.

LAROQUE'S PROMOTION.

To Become an Archbishop and Succeeded the Late Mgr. Tache.

(Special to the Herald.) Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 30.—It is learned from a most reliable source that Bishop Laroque, of the diocese of Sherbrooke, Que., will succeed Archbishop Tache. Simultaneously with Bishop Laroque's promotion, it is said, one of the three nominees from Manitoba for the vacant see of St. Boniface, Rev. Father Allard, Cleric and Superior of the diocese of St. Boniface, will be appointed Bishop of Sherbrooke. As Father Allard is now administrator for the diocese, he is regarded as the most likely to receive the promotion.

AGAINST ALL SECRET SOCIETIES.

Washington, D.C., 29.—The manner of executing the Catholic Church edict against Membership in the Knights of Pythias, Oddfellows and other secret societies, is now receiving the careful consideration of Church authorities. Mr. Sallustius, secretary of the committee, has submitted the decision to the heads of all dioceses throughout the country, and it remains for them to convey it to parish priests and for the latter to give it practical application and execution.

A Democratized Service.

What is the matter with the street car service on Windsor and St. Lawrence streets when passengers get on? The street car walk in a leisurely manner that night in succession from St. Francis Xavier Street to the Windsor Hotel corner without being overtaken by a car? Here is a case that calls for explanation. If every route in the city is as badly demoralized since the snow fall as the Windsor line, the management should go abroad, say to Ottawa, and learn how to run cars in winter.

AN EVERY-DAY DINNER.

The Last of the Series of the Montreal School of Cookery.

Last Thursday the concluding lecture of the series on every-day dinner was delivered at the School of Cookery. The menu was as follows: Macaroni soup; fillet of beef; potatoes; a la maitre d'hotel; orange sherbet.

RECIPIES. Macaroni soup.—Take one quart of brown soup stock and add to it one pint of macaroni, which has been cooked in salted water, until soft. Cook the macaroni in small rings before adding it to the stock. Season with pepper and salt to taste and serve hot. Fillet of beef.—Roast the fillet of beef in a moderately hot oven, allowing about 15 minutes to the pound. Baste well with the fat from the meat and a little water which has been placed in the pan. While the fillet is cooking prepare the brown mushroom sauce to serve with it as follows: Fry 1 tablespoonful of chopped onion in the same quantity of butter as macaroni, with 1 teaspoon of salt, 1 saltspoon of pepper, and 1 tablespoonful of lemon juice. Add one cup of brown stock and warm all together, last of all add one-half can of mushrooms, letting them cook about five minutes. If cooked longer they will be tough. This is a delicious sauce. Potatoes a la maitre d'hotel.—This is a good way of warming over cold boiled potatoes, or if prepared freshly cooked they may be used. If the latter are used, cook them in salted water about ten minutes, drain and add (with a cutter) into round balls or dice. Cover with milk and set on the back of the stove till the milk is absorbed. Lastly, pour over the potatoes just before serving this sauce. Cream a tablespoonful of butter and add to it salt and pepper to taste, one teaspoon lemon juice, the beaten yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Serve hot.

Orange sherbet.—Frozen desserts are always doing well, and are not expensive as many puddings which require a number of eggs. The freezing takes a very short time if you own a freezer and if you do not an impromptu one is easily manufactured in cold weather in this way. Fill a large pan with snow or ice and salt. Put the mixture to be frozen in a smaller pan and set it in the ice turning it round with the hand until frozen. For the Sherbet take the juice and pulp of three oranges, one cup of water and one cup of sugar boiled together. When cool add to the mixture 1 tablespoonful of gelatine melted in half a cup of water. Add the juice of one lemon and a dash of orange-flavoring. Pour the mixture into the freezer and freeze. On Thursday evening, January 3rd, an interesting lecture on camp cookery will be given. Lord and Lady Aberdeen and staff attended this lecture some weeks ago and it will be repeated at the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen who intend to camp next summer. The lesson comprises instructions on breadmaking, pork and beans, fresh fish, scrambled eggs, and other quickly prepared dishes.

COOKING SCHOOL NOTES. Perhaps the most useful lesson in the New Year's course will be that on marketing. In order that the different cuts of meat be understood, a side of beef weighing 300 pounds will be cut up by an expert before the class, with explanations as to the different uses and prices of each piece. This will be the first demonstration of the kind ever given in the city, and a large attendance is expected. The managers of the Cooking School are practical as well as original, and much of their success may be traced to these qualities, every class in the community has been considered from the school girl to the busy housemother, whose man cares keep her from learning what is so necessary for the comfort of her family. In future, to meet the want of the latter class, a lesson for working women will be given every evening at the cost of five cents an hour, and laundry lessons at 8 o'clock Thursday and Friday evenings. Judging from the enrollment their efforts have met with in the past, the ladies of the Y. W. C. A. have every reason to expect even greater success in the new year.

ISMAIL PASHA DYING. Constantinople, Dec. 30.—Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, is dying. Ismail Pasha, ex-Viceroy of Khedive of Egypt, is the son of Ibrahim Pasha and grandson of the great Muhammad Ali. He was born at Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother, Said Pasha, January 18, 1863.

(To be continued.)

IN THE PALAZZO

CHAPTER XXVII Continued

Meanwhile he was living at the Boer's house, where the hospitality was great, and all the family looked up to him as a rare marvel of learning and accomplishments. But he was getting rather sick of the shock-headed boy and the pudding-faced maidens, and intended to push on shortly up to Kimberley and the diamond mines. "I wonder," he said, "if all this rigmarole will only bother you? It is rather lonely out here, notwithstanding the novelty of a free, active life; so one is apt to grow selfish, and force one's self upon the recollection of one's friends. But, from what I saw, I fancy that you also have not many friends in Rome, and so, perhaps, will be the more likely to put up with these ecstasies and meanderings. But now to another topic. I suppose I may be very obtuse, as there is no doubt I was always very obtuse; but an absurd idea has for some time had possession of me—that you do not dislike me so utterly as you wish me to understand, and that if I hammer my nail on the head long enough I may perhaps succeed in driving it home. At any rate, I shall do so, as there is nothing to lose by it—at least until I hear there is somebody else more worthy of you."

For some time after she had finished reading it, the letter lay upon Bettina's lap, while her gaze wandered dreamily through the window, and she recalled the words he said before he left with the kindly look in his half-closed eyes and the protective tone in his slow voice. How long was it since she had found out the real goodness and manliness that underlay Bedford Courtenay's little affectations? How was it that at first she had felt so callous, so indifferent toward him? That day when they had sat together on the common, and she had listened to what he had to say with a half-incredulous astonishment, how little she had thought the time would come, not many months hence, when she would look back upon her own repulse with a far greater astonishment and incredulity. How she had misjudged him then! She had regarded him merely as a good-looking nonentity, pleasant-tempered but shallow, and had not given him credit for one of those strong and generous qualities which she now acknowledged he possessed. How superficial and childish her judgment had been! How many things which he had been saying had said "yes" to him then!

There was neither poverty nor trouble of any sort at that time to divide them—only her own coldness and want of appreciation. And now he was in Africa and she in Italy—many thousands of miles apart. How could they meet again? He told her that he was obstinate, and she believed it. She believed that he would remain faithful to her, perhaps longer than most men; but with separation and poverty and distance between them, who could tell what misunderstanding, what danger might arise? She had no doubt that she had been a fool in rejecting happiness when it lay before her. She had even let him go this last time without the knowledge that her heart was touched, and had striven to make him believe her as indifferent as before. Thank God, she had not quite succeeded—that betwixt her and him in any fashion at the moment had induced her to make the effort to deceive both herself and him, and which had led her to fight all this winter against the growing consciousness that she had to see him once more, to retract her words and to tell him that his love was precious to her.

It was often lonely, very lonely; she had few acquaintances and fewer friends in this sunny, brilliant old city of Rome. He was a man strong in mind and body—one whom she could lean upon as well as love, and who would be a protector through life. She rose suddenly with a pain at her heart, and leaning her cheek against the cold window-pane, looked over the wide expanse of domes and roofs and terraces, conscious of a strange new yearning.

The tears had risen involuntarily to her eyes, and with flushed cheeks she pressed the letter to her. "I love him!" she whispered to herself, with an emotion that was chiefly joy. "When will he know it?" But at the same moment she started turning quickly as the sound of a feeble broken voice came indistinctly from the other end of the apartment. "Piccola, Piccola, mia!" it said, "are you there?"

And she hurried toward him, her letter in her pocket; even Bedford Courtenay was forgotten, as she bent above the Maestro, smoothing his pillow, laying a cool hand upon his forehead, and smoothing him with gentle, loving words.

Ab, it was better so—better that she should be free. Not even for his sake, or for the sake of the old times, would she have given up the tender duty of ministering to the last days of this sad and solitary old man, her father's friend and her own adopted father.

The next morning was a Sunday, and the bright sunshine was tempting to behold. Bedford, at any rate, felt it so, and, perhaps partly in consequence of the cheering effect of yesterday's letter, made no opposition to Bettina's proposal that she should refresh herself with a turn out-of-doors. Bettina did not suggest that the signorina should go to church. The poverina was a heretic; and since she did not attend mass, it was of little consequence whether her feet were cold or warm. Indeed, it was better, for Bettina, that she should avoid, if possible, that English meeting-place where, in Bettina's opinion, there was neither priest nor acolyte, vestment nor ritual; where the poor heathen entered their church without either crossing or taking the holy water, and ranged themselves upright in rows as if they had been at a lecture.

"Take a turn down the Corso, signorina," she said, affectionately pinning a little bunch of early flowers into the bosom of Bettina's dress. "I would go with you if I could; but Aunt Saiche is cross this morning—crosser than usual, and the new lodgers, the signor and his wife, are so very disagreeable. But it will do you good to see all the gay costumes. You should go out more. You stop too long in the Signor Courtenay's room. Now signorina, one little bunch more in your hat, and you will look charming."

"No, not in my hat, Bettina. I don't want to be too fine."

"Ah! but," pouted Bettina, "what a hat for a pretty signorina to wear! An old black straw, with just a bow of black velvet. Nasty thing!"

(To be continued.)

Notre Dame Hospital.

Jacques Grenier, Treasurer of Notre Dame Hospital, acknowledges the following: Canadian Pacific Railway, \$100; Blouin, Desforces and Latourelle, James Gosselin, \$25 each; La Societe d'Horticulture, 20; Walter Wilson, Montreal Roofing Co., \$15 each; Rouer Roy, Evans and Sons, O. Marin, J. C. Auger, N. Perceux, Hon. J. R. Thibault, E. A. Genereux, \$10 each; Jos. Desrosiers, M. Chouard, Alex. McFay, William Bonham, J. O. Joseph, Leon Larue, Thos. Liggett, John Fisher, \$5 each; G. H. Detté, David Madore, H. Galerneau, Decarie and Brunet, Gendron Manufacturing, Wm. Snow, Dr. J. LeGue, E. Lemire, L. Cousineau, \$2 each; L. A. Boyer, P. Lortie, M. and D. O'Shaughnessy, M. Boudreau, A. S. Work, man, \$1 each; different persons, 50 cents.

BIRTHS.

LONERAGAN—On 25th inst., at 312 Chateaugay Street, the wife of James P. Lonergan, of a son.

CHERRY—In this city, on the 24th, wife of Mr. Charles Cherry, of a son.

DE BEAUCOURT—On December 23, at 348 St. Eustache Street, the wife of the Vicomte de Beaucourt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALLATT-STACEY—On December 23, by the Rev. Mr. James, Thos. Allatt to Bertha Penelope Stacey, both of England.

CARR-BORRIS—At St. Martin's Church, on Wednesday, 19th inst., by Rev. Osborne Troop, George Carr to Ida, only daughter of Henry Borris.

DEATHS.

MCCARREY—In this city, on the 27th inst., Annalee, youngest daughter of James McCarey, aged 4 years and 8 months, funeral notice.

BURROWS—Died at the residence of her father, 34 St. Martin Street, on Saturday Dec. 29th, Jane Leitch, aged 7 years and 10 months, daughter of George and Martha Burrows, funeral on Monday, at 2 p.m.

STEVENS—In this city, on the 29th inst., Martha Maguire, widow of the late Michael Stevenson, Esq., aged 51 years.

SMITH—At her residence, 413 Dorchester Street, on Saturday, December 29th, Mrs. John Smith, in her 61st year. Funeral notice hereafter.

HUTCHISON—On Sunday afternoon, 30th December, John Hutchison, in his 73rd year. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 113 Metcalfe Street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 31st, at 2 o'clock.

ELLICOTT—After a lingering illness, born with Christian fortitude, entered into rest, on the evening of the 29th, Samuel Ellcott, husband of Mrs. James Ellcott, leaving 3 sons and 4 daughters to mourn her loss. Having left behind her a noble example of patient endurance and a sure and certain hope of a joyful and happy resurrection. Funeral from her late residence, 510 St. George Street, on Monday, 31st inst., at 2:30 p.m., to St. George's Church. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

"O Paradis! O Paradis! Who doth not crave for rest? Who would not seek the happy land When they that loved are best."

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—Detectives of the most reliable character furnished by the Canadian Secret Service, Temple Building, Montreal. This agency is under contract with the Provisional Government to perform all their criminal detective work. References: The leading banks, corporations and firms of this city. Silas H. Carpenter, Chief. Office telephone 231. House telephone 6049.

FOR SALE.—Common Sense, Roach, bed bug and rat exterminator, in tin, 25c, 50c and \$1. Will return money if it does not clean your house. 71 Main Street.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS, 156 Notre Dame Street. Beautiful Set of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Open evenings.

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This centrally situated, long established and well known hotel, has been recently renovated and newly furnished, is now open to receive guests, no expense has been spared to make it equal to the best in the Dominion. Elevators reach every floor. The most approved system of heating, guaranteed equal to the best. Hot and cold water on every floor. Hot and cold water baths on every floor. The table will be kept up to the high standard for which this house has been celebrated in the past. Liberal terms to families, civility and attention will be the policy of the management.

JOSEPH ST. ONGE, Manager.

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Will suggest a change is necessary from that leaking iron-hooped wooden Pail and Tub. Get the up-to-date article. Your grocer will tell you all about it.

E. B. EDDY'S Indurated Fibreware.

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CHEWING TOBACCO: Navy Black, Honey Bright.

Spun Roll Chewing.

CIGARETTES: Marquise, 10c per package; Imperial, 5c per package.

Look for the CROWN on every Plug and Package. It is a guarantee of purity, delightful flavor and general satisfaction.

Notice to Contractors and Others

We beg to inform you, as well as the public generally, that we have purchased the stock, machinery and assets of the business lately carried on under the name of E. Chanteloup.

We are not responsible, however, for any debts contracted by the late firm.

The Montreal Herald



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which was first issued on the 11th of June has been a success from the start and is increasing in popularity and circulation daily.

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THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 31.

ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION.

The unreviled lists for the Dominion electoral division of St. Lawrence can be seen at the Herald Office. The last day on which notice to add or take off names can be addressed to the revising barrister is January 3rd, and the revision will be held on January 18th.

THE TARIFF AND THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

In many respects our clumsy tariff injures the very industries it seeks to benefit. The way it affects the boot and shoe industry, one of the most considerable in Canada, is set forth at length in the November issue of the Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal. The Journal in the course of its article says:

"The successful developments of our export trade would mean many important changes in conditions, methods and plans. It is here we agree that the shoe pinches the trade. If the Canadian shoe manufacturer is to compete for foreign trade he will have to be put in a position to secure the lowest possible footing of cost in production. A serious drawback at present to export business is the heavy cost of factory equipment and some lines of materials."

"There is no greater force in the world than the application of protection to patent machinery and specialties. Nearly all the work in a modern shoe factory is now done by machinery, and many of the machines are of such a complex character, and the market for them in this country is so limited that their manufacture here is out of the question. Take any of the lasting machines for example. Would anyone but a madman think of opening up a plant for their manufacture in Canada? Where is the sense of making a manufacturer pay the extra cost of duty, to no purpose other than increasing the Government revenue?"

"A member of the Government, writing to a prominent Montreal manufacturer, said recently that a 'great deal' had been done for the shoe trade in the recent re-modelling of the tariff. If he meant that a great many changes had been made this statement was certainly correct. If, however, he meant the extent to which the trade was benefited by the amendments, he was begging the question. The tariff was very adroitly tinkered to show a general attempt at reduction, while in reality no adequate relief was afforded the shoe industry on any of the lines where the tariff has been pressing most heavily. Machinery was practically untouched, reduction of 3 per cent, being made, while such items as linings, lasts, oak sole, dog-sole and other important findings were passed over or only modified to an extent such as promises little benefit. On the other hand many of the smaller articles that go into the shoe, such as buttons, eyelets and hooks have been put on the free list. In buttress a saving is effected of about a tenth of a cent on a pair of shoes, while we leave our readers to figure out how much cheaper women's laced boots, with 60 or 64 eyelets, will be at \$75.00 per million eyelets, duty paid."

With cheaper raw materials and findings and untaxed machinery the shoe manufacturer could dispense with a protection which is more apparent than real, without suffering; while the result would be cheaper goods for Canadian consumers and an increase in our exports of boots and shoes. A low tariff will help every indigenous industry; and as the shoe trade is peculiarly one native to the country it should rejoice at the prospect of freedom from the conditions which to-day hamper its development.

LOYALTY, PROFESSIONAL, AND PRACTICAL.

Giving a dog a bad name is an expression that loses its literal sense in the wide range of proverbial philosophy into which it leads. On the other hand, "he who gets the name of rising early may be late until noon." From either hand comes the lesson of caution and of truthfulness. A bad name or a good one, given without knowledge, or with knowledge and intent, if unfounded involves moral wrong doing to society and is without justification.

The charges which one political party makes against the other too often come under the former of these reflections. Bad as the dog's name may be, it is better to be the dog than the untruthful giver of the bad name. When, for example, the Tories of this country lay at the door of their neighbours, the Reformers, the charge of disloyalty, they do it with knowledge and intent. They know that it is untrue and they intend that the untruth shall do an injury. The history of parties in Canada does not afford a grosser example of this abuse than that set by the "Chiefest," so-called, himself, at the outset of the general election of '91. It will be remembered that Sir John Macdonald, at Toronto, himself raised the cry, and supported it in terms that he

knew to be false, that every intelligent member of his party knew to be in the most obvious sense the bearing of false witness against his neighbor; but did it in order that the many of less intelligence might be influenced from false premises to false conclusions, so that he should be sustained before the country. Of course this was by no means the first time recourse was had to what is known as the "loyalty cry," nor will it be the last. We are now merely anticipating its resuscitation, for it is yet smouldering, and in advance holding up to public condemnation what is sure to be one of the Tory instrumentalities, especially when argument will fail them as it is sure to do in the coming campaign.

We have incidentally remarked that the loyalty cry is still smouldering. Evidence of this crops up in season and out of season, in high and in low quarters. It is to the development of this false impression in high quarters that we prefer to make reference just now.

The London Times of a recent date discusses with propriety the peculiar and regrettable circumstances of the death of Sir John Thompson. There will not, however, be unanimous agreement with the Times when it claims for our late premier, as amongst his highest and most unquestionable distinctions, his achievements as one of the Behring Sea arbitrators. But those who in this country hold strong opinions upon that question can afford to leave them in abeyance until Sir John Thompson, the funeral obsequies over, will have passed into history. The Times agrees that the party now dominant in Canada, in the death of its leader, has met "the calamity of a sudden and stunning blow," that the recourse to the pre-empt of the senior member of the Cabinet, though only "an expedient," was the best thing practicable in the emergency, but that "such an arrangement could not be more than temporary." Further it is said:

"The direction of the permanent choice can only be guessed at until more detailed news has been received from Canada, and in view of a general election which is believed to be not very remote, and which may have for one of its consequences a complete change in the policy of the colony, such guesses serve for the moment no useful purpose." The relative disorganization of the political ranks in Canada is the affair of the lesser colony of Newfoundland are approaching so grave a crisis as that which now hangs over the island."

This is the culmination of utterances that breathe the imperialistic idea throughout, and that imply an essential relationship between the Tory party and national unity. This is not the first evidence nor will be the last that will offer from the leading London press, that advantage has of late years been taken, against the plain truth, against abounding relative circumstances, to promote the charge of disloyalty against the Liberal party in Canada.

Why is the disorganization of political parties in Canada to be regretted? There is no disorganization that is not a very ordinary condition of our constitutional system. One party is likely to go out of office, and the other accordingly is likely to come in. That, the Times admits to be a feature of the situation. Of the party that is likely to go out it may not be unfair to allow that it is disorganized; and, that palpable weakness is perhaps what is regrettable conjointly with the equally palpable strength of the party that is coming in.

That the party that set out upon its really anti-British policy of protection did so upon the open declaration that if a protective tariff was adverse to British connection, it would be only "so much the worse for British connection," is a singular commentary upon the claims of that party to be regarded as loyalist and imperialist. It is still more absurd to find the party of trade restriction, of protective tariffs, of high taxation, in favour with political and commercial circles in the old country that would scorn any proposition looking to the assimilation of their tariff system and ours. Yet the party that pursues the obsolete, anti-British, and anti-British fiscal policy that has afflicted Canada for the last fifteen years, is recognized as the party of British connection, the party for Imperial unity. And further, the party whose policy is the British policy of free trade, of low taxation, of cheap living, who do not boast of their loyalty with bad taste any more than of any other of their virtues, has the probabilities of its coming to power described as regrettable.

The Times is right: the general election does forebode a complete change in the policy of the colony, that is of the Dominion. It will be a change from the anti-British to the British; a change from the braggingly loyal to the modestly but sincerely loyal; a change that will give to industry what is now given to monopoly; a change that will effectually reverse the tendency now prevailing to make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. These are changes that will be brought about without the assistance of the Times, the Canadian Gazette and others with the more or less eminent Canadians who from time to time circulate about and inspire them. These are changes that, in the interest of humanity, of liberality, of good government, of loyalty to the Crown, and of our own self-respect are assuredly coming. No shouting of their loyalty from the house-tops, no waving of the "old flag" however frantically, can avoid what is clearly the Times' regrettable circumstance, the prospective defeat of the Tory protectionists in Canada; and if there is anything in which British public opinion should give us aid and countenance, it certainly must be that one thing.

A CONTRAST.

The Sherbrooke Gazette is not pleased with the Herald's characterization of the new Ministry as "the very dregs of a fiscally retrogressive and politically corrupt regime." This is not to be wondered at in view of the peculiar relations existing between that journal and one of the Cabinet Ministers; and its article in reply will doubtless reappear in a slightly warmed over state in all the Eastern Townships newspapers, that, by belonging to the now famous syndicate, have given their editorial consciences into the keeping of the

Tory "boss" for that district. The Gazette has the temerity to suggest a comparison between the present Government and the one headed by Mr. Mackenzie to the disadvantage of the latter.

Mr. Mackenzie governed this country with the assistance of twelve colleagues. The present Administration includes fifteen members, and three under-stoppers, two of whom at least have patronage powers which virtually give them Cabinet rank. Mr. Bowell, therefore, has more opportunities than Mr. Mackenzie had to make a Cabinet fully representative of the brains of the party. Mr. Mackenzie was obliged, in deference to that demand for sectional representation which every premier feels compelled to regard, to leave some of the ablest members of his party outside his Cabinet. But his government, at one time or another, included these men: Alexander Mackenzie, A. A. Dorn, Rodolphe Laframme, Richard Cartwright, Wm. Ross, A. G. Jones, W. B. Vail, Isaac Burpee, Letellier de St. Just, C. A. P. Pelletier, D. A. Macdonald, L. S. Huntington, A. J. Smith, Felix Geoffroy, Joseph Cauchon, Wilfrid Laurier, David Laird, David Mills, R. W. Scott, David Christie and Thomas Coffin. The weak men in this list do not number more than two or three; the rest were capable men who administered their departments in a way that left nothing to be apologized for.

Let us take the representation of this Province in the two Governments. The Liberal Cabinet Ministers from Quebec included Judge Fournier, Sir Antoine Dorion, Rodolphe Laframme, Felix Geoffroy, Letellier de St. Just, Wilfrid Laurier, L. S. Huntington and Senator Pelletier. Compare them with the present representatives: J. A. Ouimet, Sir Adolphe Caron, A. R. Angers, J. J. Curran, W. B. Ives. As well compare Hyperion to a satyr! Laurier and Ouimet; Dorion and Angers; Letellier and Caron; Laframme and Curran; Huntington and Ives—what think ye, gentlemen, of the two sets of pictures? And in Ontario the difference in quality is as marked: Alexander Mackenzie, David Mills, Edward Blake, Sir Richard Cartwright, D. A. Macdonald should not be insulted by being bracketed, even in thought, with men like Clarke Wallace, John Haggart and Dr. Montague. The Maritime Provinces were represented at Ottawa from 1873 to 1878 by at least three men of great ability—Sir Albert Smith, A. G. Jones and Isaac Burpee.

We thank the Gazette for this opportunity of contrasting the kind of men the Liberals put in office with the material out of which Mr. Bowell has built his Cabinet.

Death and taxes are said to be the only certainties in this world. A Liberal victory at the next general elections in Canada can now be added to the list.

A NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

As an evidence that the Canadian people are building up a national sentiment, the Toronto News says that "thanks to the policy of that public spirited Canadian, the Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, suitable monuments will adorn the various battle fields before another year goes by, commemorating those that fought and died in defence of their country."

That public spirited Canadian is too experienced a campaigner not to know that the eve of a general election is the very best time for the purchase of monument sites and the letting of monument contracts. The voters of Chateaugay, for instance, will be shortly called to reward the Government for the generosity which it has recently shown in that riding.

When the Conservative Party of Canada shall allow the Canadian people to cherish a single noble national sentiment, of loyalty to the Mother Land, of gratitude to the national heroes or of grief for the taking off of the great and good men of the Dominion, and shall not prostitute such sentiment to the basest uses of the partizan, the Canadian people will have just grounds for devout national thanksgiving.

This city is big enough to have outgrown the habit of assaulting visiting athletes. The rules in most games in which the young men of Montreal engage pretty thoroughly cover all cases of difficulty between players, and the spectators should stay out of the arena. Interference by the "audience" is what we might expect of Ballooch's Corners, but it is small business for Montreal, no matter what the seeming provocation may be.

The fact that nowadays we are hearing nothing of preferential trade seems to indicate that the Government has begun passing the hat around among those manufacturers who are as much afraid of British as of American competition and whose organ recently intimated that it would be as bad to be kicked to death by a horse as by a mule.

As to who shall lead the House of Commons, whether Foster or Caron, Mr. Bowell maintains a discreet silence. But no one cares very much how Mr. Bowell decides the matter. Mr. Laurier will shortly attend to it himself.

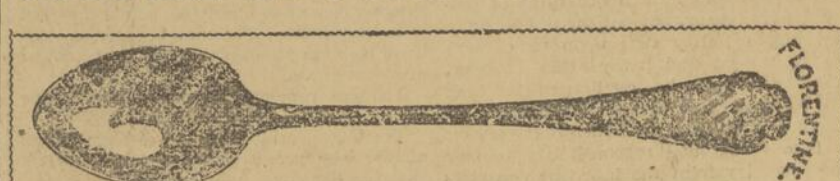
It is one of the devil's own doctrines that a resolution is better not made than broken and the man that has a fault and resolves before the coming midnight to cut it out of his character, will enjoy the approval of everyone whose good opinion is worth the having.

No good Canadian will rejoice that there are two booties in Toronto. Everyone will be thankful that Toronto seems in a fair way to setting her house in order.

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Public Sales in London, on the 5th and 13th Nov., 1884, the following prices were realized for the Leading Brands of Champagne:
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(From the Wine Trade Review of Dec. 15th '94.)

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Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Seats now on sale at Theatre Shaw's, 228 St. James Street; Sheppard's and Hulse's, 1000 St. James Street; NEXUS WEEK—Duff's Grand English Opera Organization of 60 people.

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Week commencing Monday, Dec. 31st
matinee, Tuesday, Dec. 31st (Saturday only)
First appearance in Montreal of the young emotional English Actress, who has met immense enthusiasm in New York, Philadelphia, etc.

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Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50. Seats now on sale at Nordheimer's and Walker's.
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Admission—10, 20 and 30 cents, reserved seats 50 cents extra. Plan at theatre from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.
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FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 4th, 1895,
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Reserved seats, 75c; admission, 50c. Tickets can be had from Messrs. Sheppard and Nordheimer's Music Store.

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Pete Brown, The Black Wire King,
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Will be pleased to send circulars or admission cards for inspection of my classes.
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ON THE COPYRIGHT.

THE LETTER OF MR. J. D. EDGAR, M.P., TO THE LONDON TIMES.

Canadians of All Parties Are a Unit on the Right of Canada to Legislate on This Question.

The following letter on the subject of Canadian copyright under the signature of Mr. J. D. Edgar, of Toronto, appeared in the London Times of Dec. 26.

Sir,—Judging from recent correspondence in the Times and the cable reports of an interview held on the 20th ult., with Lord Ripon, by representatives of the British publishing trade, the copyright between England and Canada is reaching a somewhat acute stage in London. It is always to be recollected that there are two very distinct phases of this controversy. One embraces the more or less conflicting claims of the literary and publishing interests of the two countries; the other possesses a quasi-international aspect, and involves for Canada a momentous and far-reaching question affecting her rights of self-government. In addressing you this letter, I do so as one in no way representative of any class or trade interest in Canada, but as an active member of the Liberal Opposition in the Canadian House of Commons, who has given the closest attention to this question for some years. It seems to me to be opportune that the British Government and people should be informed of the true state of feeling in Canada upon this question in its broader aspect, so that they may understand that it involves a principle of the first magnitude in our colonial eyes.

We have our bitter party fights in the Dominion, and the present Government is earnestly opposed by many of us on account of its high tariff and its very manifest political ineptitudes. While this is the case, any reader of the Canadian Herald since 1935 can ascertain that no difference of opinion exists among us as to the paramount necessity of our insisting upon the fullest right to legislate upon copyright for Canada. On this point Canadians of all parties are as absolutely a unit as would be the people of the British Isles in their resistance to a demand, we will say, from France for a cession of the Channel Islands; far more a unit are they than were the other American colonies, at first in their opposition to the tea duties, our Dominion Parliament, in 1880, passed a Copyright Act without a dissenting voice. Its provisions were not unfair to British authors, though it gave Canadian publishers some rights which placed them more nearly on a level with American publishers than they were before. It is perfectly justifiable as a measure fair to all interests. Except in our high tariff on imports from Great Britain, Canadian legislation has never been hostile to the Mother Land, nor would it be allowed to remain so in the case of copyrights if any grievances were shown to exist. This Act provided that it should not come into force until proclaimed by the Governor-General, and its operation was thus suspended in order to allow our Government to discuss it with the Colonial Office. More than five years have elapsed, and it has not been assented to by the Imperial Government, although most urgent pressure for that purpose has been kept up by the Canadian Government, and strong addresses of remonstrance on the subject have been unanimously passed by the Canadian Parliament.

The British Copyright Association contend that our Act of 1880 is ultra vires because it interferes with the Imperial Copyright Act of 1842, which applied to Canada. We contend that the Dominion Confederation Imperial Act of 1867 gave us exclusive right to legislate upon copyright in Canada; and that if it did not, it should at once be amended to place it beyond a doubt that we have such power. This doubt certainly existed in the minds of eminent English lawyers, although, on the other hand, a number of decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council go to strengthen the Canadian view. At the same time, we believe that we did receive those powers in our charter, and we certainly will not rest until the point shall be conceded. So long ago as August, 1880, Sir John Thompson well expressed in a State paper the position he has consistently maintained ever since. He said:—"It was his mind perfectly plain that the people of Canada would hold him culpable if he failed to assert that this was the only interpretation under which they received the constitution, and under which they were willing to be content with that constitution." There is another feature of the copyright question in which the wishes of Canada are persistently ignored by the Imperial Government. In September, 1880, an International Copyright Union was established by the Berne Convention. Great Britain specially bound her colonies thereby, but also provided that she reserved the power of amending at any time the separate denunciation of the convention by Canada on giving the required one year's notice. In connection with our legislation of 1880, we wished to be relieved from the Berne Convention, and our Government requested England to give the requisite notice for us. This request has been often repeated, and has been also urged in an address from our Parliament yet the notice has not been given. To ask for leave to withdraw from a treaty in the negotiation of which we took part is surely not unreasonable. On the other hand, it seems unwise for England to deny our right to legislate on a comparatively small matter like copyright, when we can, and do, death and can and do raise our local military forces, and can and do erect tariffs against the world. In 1849, Earl Grey, in a despatch sent to all the Governors of the North American colonies on the subject of copyrights, announced that "Her Majesty's Government propose to leave to the Local Legislatures the enactments as they may deem proper for securing both the rights of authors and the interests of the public." Canadians naturally accepted the language of the Confederation Act of 1867, which placed "copyright" among the exclusive powers of the Federal Parliament, as being a fulfillment of Earl Grey's promise. Is it any wonder that we view with alarm and surprise the apparent persistent efforts of successive British administrations to narrow in this particular the powers we received by the Act of 1867? We are jealous of our rights under that statute, which embodied the compact with England whereby the people of these considered Provinces secured their legislative autonomy. On one point there must be no misunderstanding: If British authors or publishers desire modifications of the Canadian copyright law, they will ultimately have to apply to Ottawa for them, and their objects will never be attained by sneers or vituperation directed against us, either in letters to the Times or by deputations who are received in Downing Street.

J. D. EDGAR.

CHOLERA IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Alarming Reports From Argentine—Ports Closed to Shipping.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Herald publishes the following despatch from Buenos Ayres, Argentina, via Galveston: Owing to the reports of an epidemic of cholera, a Government decree has been issued closing the ports of Rosario, Santa Fe, and Colastine. Buenos Ayres is now the only port open for the arrival and departure of vessels. The Herald correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that the Government of Uruguay proposes to close all ports against arrivals from Argentina. The alarming reports of cholera and the spread of the disease are greatly exaggerated. Nearly all of the deaths, so far recorded, were from gastritis, and most of those of children. Nothing like an epidemic prevails.

TO HONOR MR. BOWELL.

London, Dec. 29.—It is stated that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, will be made a K. C. M. G. on New Year's day.

KILLED IN A FIRE.

Firemen Lose Their Lives in New York—Other Fires.

New York, Dec. 29.—Battalion Chief John J. Brennan and Assistant Foreman John J. Rooney were killed at a fire at 124 West 24th Street at six o'clock this morning.

The fire was in Cassidy & Son's gas fixture factory, 124 and 126 West Twenty-fourth Street. The damage is about \$30,000. Battalion Chief Brennan and Assistant Foreman John J. Rooney, of 12 truck, who were killed, were working on the fourth floor.

The fifth floor fell in and buried them. Their bodies have not yet been recovered. Assistant Foreman William Hennessey, of engine 18, was also injured by a beam falling on him. His shoulder and leg were fractured.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Dayton and Michigan Elevator "B" was burned at 9 o'clock this morning and is a total loss. About half a million bushels of wheat were in store, the loss on which will be \$300,000. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29.—Fire broke out between 12 and 1 this morning in the five-story building of Stockler, Brent and Company, general merchants, on Sixth Street, between Main and Water. The block was gutted and half a million dollars loss sustained.

HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

Forty-one Persons Burned to Death and Many Seriously Injured.

Klamath Falls, Oregon, Dec. 29.—News has just reached here that a most horrible holocaust occurred at Silver Lake, Lake County, Oregon, on Christmas eve, in which forty-one persons were burned to death, and sixteen badly injured, five of whom will die.

A large crowd had assembled in Christmas Brothers' Hall, to attend a Christmas tree festival. While the festivities were at their height, some one climbed on a bench from which to get a better view of what was going on. In doing so, his head struck a lamp hanging from the ceiling, overturning it. The oil immediately caught fire. Everything being of a dry and inflammable nature, the room was soon a mass of flames. Some one shouted: "Shut the door and keep quiet; it can be put out." By this time, the confusion was so great that people began scrambling in a wild endeavor to reach the door. Women and children were trampled under foot, and as there was only one exit to the hall, and the fire being between the majority of the crowd and the door, many rushed headlong into the flames.

Silver Lake is a small village in Lake County, Oregon, of about 100 inhabitants, and it is 15 miles from the nearest telegraph office.

FIRE AT HUNTINGDON.

Several Shops Burned Out Saturday Morning.

(Special to the Herald.) Huntingdon, Que., Dec. 29.—Fire last night destroyed the dwelling house, grocery, bakery and meat shop belonging to C. S. Burroughs, situated at the west end of the village. The fire caught under the oven and spread so quickly that Mr. Burroughs had barely time to get his family out in safety. Everything he owned was destroyed. At times it was thought that Boyd and Co.'s foundry would also be destroyed, but it luckily escaped. There is an insurance of \$4,100 on the buildings and contents.

MR. BOWELL GOING TO HALIFAX.

The Humane Act of a Railway Manager Saved a Man.

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell leaves for Halifax to-night. He will be accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. J. L. Payne, and his private messenger, Mr. Carleton. He will go to the Government car.

The O. A. and P. S. Railway train, due here last evening, was two hours late. The delay was owing to the performance of a humane act on the part of Mr. Chamberlain, general manager.

Joseph Pelkey, who was employed in the shanties near Long Lake, had one of his legs badly crushed by a falling tree. He was there without medical aid, and would be there still, but for Mr. Chamberlain. When word of the accident, he telegraphed back that the regular train from Barry's Bay should proceed to Long Lake for the sufferer, who was accordingly brought to the city. He was taken from the train to the Water Street Hospital.

CANADIAN SCHOONER LOST.

Went Ashore Near La Hève and Then Burned Up.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 29.—The schooner Billy Brown, Liverpool for Halifax, with a cargo of lumber, was lost during the recent storm near La Hève. She went on the rocks, caught fire and was destroyed with her cargo. The crew was saved. The vessel was owned in Lockport.

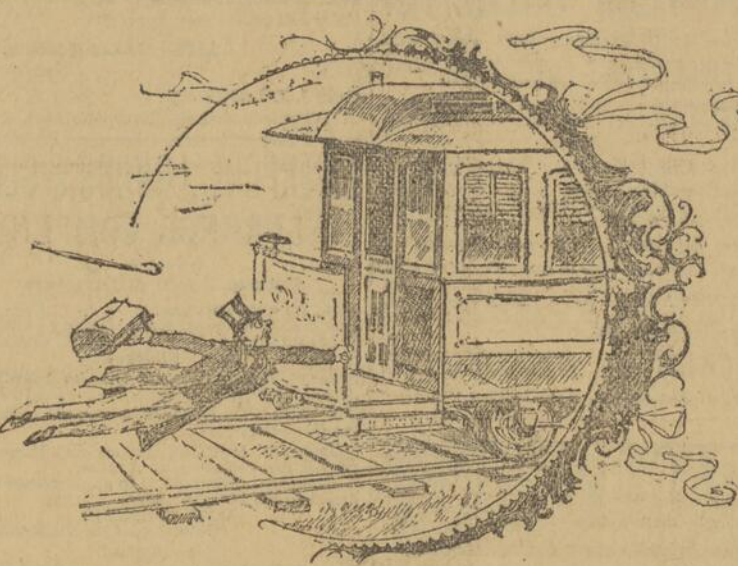
Headaches, Dizzy

Spells and faintness have been my afflictions for 22 years. Often I would fall in a sudden faint and several times narrowly escaped being burnt on the stove. No medicine gave me more than a few days relief, and I laughed when a friend urged me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. But I took it and in six months I was free from all headache trouble, faintness or dizziness. I cannot say too much in praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is worth its weight in gold to me. Mrs. R. H. HANSEN, Paris, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are the best. 25c. per box.

This Little Cut



illustrates an incident in the travels of John James Jones, and if you will watch this space every day you will have some idea of ...

A Superb Illustrated Number of the Herald, to be issued on January 28th. This issue...

Ye Knights of ye Sample Case!

Will deal with every phase of a Commercial Traveller's life, and show what class of men are these who by their energy and tact have earned reputations among the merchants of America, and through whose hands the tide of Canadian commerce flows from wholesaler to retailer.

It will contain, among other interesting things,

A history of the growth and spread of an organization which has now a membership of over Seven Thousand Men, earning a combined salary of over \$10,500,000 annually, and spending over \$6,000,000 per year in hotel and railway bills.

Portraits of all the presidents of the Montreal Branch of the C. T. Association since its formation will be given, with those of the officers and best known, most popular and most enterprising travellers of the current year.

There will be solid facts and statistics for business men; amusing incidents of travel for those who like fun; pictures which are worthy of careful preservation for the legion of friends of the "Ambassadors of Commerce"; a brief sketch of each of the leading travellers; a "round up" of the firms they represent, with pointers on the novelties of the season, as discovered among the wholesalers by the Herald man; and a column devoted to dates of departure and arrival, at various towns, of travellers, which will enable the retail merchants to "keep tabs" of when to expect them.

This edition will be printed on Saturday, January 26th, and all orders for copies, photos and advertisements should reach us before 12th Jan. It will be the finest issue, with the largest circulation, ever attempted by

THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD

And it will go to every part of Canada.

Advertisers please take Note!

HELP WANTED.

DRAMATIC—Those wishing to join a dramatic company now forming. Address with stamp and particulars to G. A. R. Herald Office.

COMPANION—Wanted by a young man a companion on violin, piano preferred for dancing, etc.; object amusement. Address 42 Herald Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOM—To let nicely furnished warm room, gas, bath, etc. in private English family, where no other family are kept. Convenient to City Hall, terms moderate. Address W. G. Herald.

ROOM—A large comfortable room to let with good table board, for two gentlemen; \$14 per month. Crookford's Lunch Rooms, 324 Craig Street.

BOARD—Full, \$3.50 weekly. Superior accommodations. Piano. Married couple preferred. 68 Victoria Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DENTAL PARLORS, 1836 Notre Dame Street. Beautiful Set of Teeth for Ten Dollars. Fit and quality guaranteed. Open evenings.

DR. FITZPATRICK is curing patients of any disease by letter or interview. Piles, Skin Diseases, Cancers, Tumors, Neuralgia, Rheumatism quickly cured. Visits free. Office hours 1 to 10 p. m. Residence 249 St. Antoine, west Mountain.

POSTAGE STAMP collections and revenues wanted, also all issues of Canada and Provinces. Wm. Adams, 7 Ann Street, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A good second-hand boiler and engine, each 30 horse power. Give age and make of boiler; also age and make of engine. Reply to A. H. C. Box 558, London, Ont.

TO LET

At Moderate Rental, until 1st May, 1895, At MONTREAL JUNCTION.

A nicely furnished house containing seven rooms, bathroom and laundry, hot water heating, close to C. P. R. station; everything in good order, house having been newly papered throughout in June; satisfactory reasons for letting. Address K. M. P. O. Box 1154, Montreal.

Wanted to Purchase

Small house, hot water heating—location, north of St. Catherine and west of St. Lawrence. Address with price and full particulars.

PROPERTY, Herald Office.

NATIONAL Business College

5 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. The leading and most progressive Commercial School in Canada. Bookkeeping, Bank, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Short-hand, Typewriting, etc., thoroughly taught by experienced specialists. For illustrated prospectus, address E. J. O'SULLIVAN, C. E. Principal, 5 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal.

SIDEWALKS.

NOTICE TO RATEPAYERS

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the special rolls of assessment for the construction of sidewalks in the following streets or sections of streets viz:—

Berri and Dorchester Streets, opposite property of H. Jeannot, close to Craig Street to Sherbrooke Street. Cherrier Street, both sides, from Amherst Street to St. Denis Street. Church Street, east side, from Ontario Street to Sherbrooke Street. DeMontigny Street (formerly Mignonne), both sides, from Wolfe Street to St. Denis Street. Dorchester Street, both sides, from Jacques Cartier Street to St. Denis Street. Jacques Cartier Street, both sides, from Craig Street to north of Ontario Street. Notre Dame Street, north side, from Papineau Avenue to La Roche Street, opposite property of Alphonse Valiquette.

Roy Street and St. Denis Street, opposite property of Mrs. George Davely.

St. Christopher Street and St. Catherine Street, opposite property of Joseph Lefebvre.

St. Denis Street, east side, from Sherbrooke Street to Cherrier Street.

St. Denis Street, west side, from Sherbrooke Street to Roy Street.

St. Denis Street, east side, from Roy Street to DuLuth Street.

St. James Street, both sides, from Railroad Street to Mountain Street.

Sherbrooke Street, south side, from Wolfe Street to Amherst Street.

Sherbrooke Street, both sides, from Amherst Street to St. Denis Street.

In the City of Montreal, are completed and are now deposited in the office of the undersigned, in the City Hall.

All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of said tax or assessment, are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to the undersigned at his said office, within ten days from this date without further notice.

WILLIAM ROBB,

City Treasurer.

CITY HALL, Montreal, 28th Dec., 1894.

(This notice to be inserted in the Herald and the Gazette on the 29th and 31st Dec. instant.)

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

Offer to the trade, nice new goods in

LADIES' DUCK SUITINGS,

VEILINGS,

BRUSSELS NET,

RIBBONS,

FLANNETTES,

BRAIDS,

CHENILLE CURTAINS,

HAIR NETS.

Dress Lace, in Cream, Butter Black, etc. Men's Scarfs, a large shipment. Ladies' Scarves, Silk Pocket H'ks, etc.

THE CELEBRATED

Church Gate Brand

OF

HOSIERY.

347 St. Paul St.

Telephone 207

1 CENT A WORD, for Wants, To Let, Instruction, etc., and all Undisplayed Advertisements. Nothing taken Less than Ten Cents. Situations Wanted, Three Times Free of charge. SPECIAL RATES for long time Undisplayed Advs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG HOLLANDER, 23 years of age, speaks English and French, desires a good place as correspondent or other position in one of the large cities of Canada. References first class. Address Mr. Riddell, 1000 St. Catherine, under the figure K 633.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, by respectable woman, work by the day, in a good laundry; city references. 301 St. Antoine St.

AGENTS WANTED.

CANVASSER—Wanted men to canvass Montreal with full line of Mill and Engineers' Supplies. Liberal terms to the right man. Address Dominion Metallic Packing Co., Hamilton, Ont.

CANVASSERS—Wanted some good canvassers to sell J. Thompson's portrait photo, size 14 x 20; big money made. 294 St. Paul Street.

AGENTS MAKE \$5 DAILY—Marvelous invention; retail 25 cents; 250 sold in a house, sample mailed free. Forshee and McMakin, Cincinnati, O.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

SEND—For little book, "How to speculate successfully in the Grain and Stock markets," mailed free. Comstock, Hughes and Co., 1101 Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Hotels, restaurants, fruit and cigar stores, grocers, on the principal streets, cigar and fruit store on St. James Street, doing a business of \$20,000 per day. No reasonable offer refused. Howe & Co., 16 St. James Street—Tel. 277.

PUPILS WANTED.

PUPILS FREE—Lessons in mathematics or classics. P. O. Box 732.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

A. R. WILLIAMS offers the following second-hand tools, etc., which he wishes to be run off before stock-taking, and the prices are so low that they could never be duplicated. Now is your chance if you happen to be requiring any of these tools.

IRON LATHE, 20 in. bed, screw and cross feeds, refitted, \$150.

24 in. BACK GEARED, POWER FEED Drilling Machine, latest improved, good as new, \$150.

24 x 24 x 6 FT. IRON PLANNER, second hand, old style, refitted, \$300.

24 x 24 x 6 FT. IRON PLANNER, latest improved, only used a few months, \$400.

WOOD SHAPING MACHINE, Egan pattern weighing 1350 pounds, used less than three months, the best shape in the market to-day, \$110.

WOOD BORING MACHINE, used only a few months, good as new, \$150.

8 x 12 SLIDE VALVE engine, refitted and in good order, \$150.

48 x 12 HORIZONTAL boiler, Jno. McDougall make, double riveted, in good order, complete with all fittings, to pass city inspection at 85 pounds steam pressure, extra well stayed steel boiler, \$300.

20 HORSE power locomotive boiler on skids, \$850.

20 HORSE power portable engine and boiler on wheels, good as new, very well built and complete, \$750.

12 HORSE power portable engine and boiler on wheels, \$350.

The above prices will last only during the month of December. A. R. Williams, 35 St. James Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE

DRY KINDLING WOOD

Large Loads—\$2.00.

HENDERSON BROS., 344 William St. Telephone 8211.

FOR SALE—Rights to use in the Dominion of Canada for a Royalty, the proceeds covered by letters patent No. 17,200, granted 26th Sept. 1884, to Marshall J. Allan and William J. Bradley, of improvements on the art or process of making whisky. Apply to Frankford Whiskey Producers Co., Ltd., 80 New York Life Building, 11 Place d'Armes Square, Montreal.

FOR SALE—A first-class piano, Cabinet grand, almost new, real bargain for cash. Address S. B. Herald.

CANARIES—Choice lot of singing canaries for sale. Apply 10 Anderson Street, upstairs.

FOR SALE—For the million, advanced kindling wood, 24 in. cut maple, \$2.50; tamarac blocks, \$1.75; mill blocks, \$1.50; lengths, \$1.25 per cord delivered. C. Macdonald and Co., corner St. James and Gay Streets. Tel. 8100.

FOR SALE—On easy terms, the stock of carriages, etc., of all varieties, new and second hand, as well as all unmanufactured stock and appliances of Dunsen's Carriage Factory. Proprietor, Dunsen's Carriage Factory, 63 Montcalm Street.

TO LET—On easy terms, the Carriage Factory of the Dunsen Carriage Co., 63 Montcalm Street; contains 3 stories, the first 20 x 7, and the two others 30 x 45. Contains a total superficial area of 10,000 feet. Heated or unheated; with or without power. Can be utilized for any kind of manufacturing. Address on the premises, 63 Montcalm Street.

TO LET—For manufacturers: Substantial building, stone and brick, corner Dorchester Street and DuRoi Square, 4 x 20, unobstructed light all round; very central. J. Fairbairn, 103 St. James.

TO LET—Immediate possession; convenient, comfortable house No. 824 Dorchester Street, with entrance also from DuRoi Square; not five minutes from postoffice. J. Fairbairn, 103 St. James.

THE advertisers having four flats of a commodious and centrally located warehouse to rent, with hot water heating and hydraulic elevator, are desirous of communicating with one with one or two responsible parties in need of such accommodation.

Address "WAREHOUSE," Herald Office.

TO LET—An established corner grocery store with house above, warehouse, cellar, counters, stoves, gas fixtures, and complete possession at once; there is no better stand in the city, as the books will show. Apply at 46 St. Catharine Street.

TO LET—A dry goods store, No. 511 St. Lawrence Street, with counters, shelves, gas fixtures, etc. For dry goods or ready-made clothing there is no better stand in the city. Apply at 436 St. Dominique Street.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES, ETC.

SORE SHOULDERS, BROKEN KNEES, ETC., quickly cured by "Condy's Fluid." Horses suffering from sore backs, wounds, cuts, bruises, cracked heels, thrush, grease, etc., cured in a few hours by bathing with "Condy's Fluid." It makes the hair grow where rubbed off. Of all chemists. Insist on buying "Condy's Fluid," all substitutes are inferior. Condy and Mitchell, of London, England, are the sole manufacturers of "Condy's Fluid." Veterinary book with every bottle.

TERRIER—For sale thorough bred bull terrier pups, seen with care taker, 9 Custom House Square.

DO you want your sleighs trimmed or cushioned? Bring them to D. Dowell, 624 St. Paul Street. Special prices to carriage makers. All kinds repairs.

LOST.

If the pocket-book taken from lady setting on cars at the corner of St. Catherine and Main Streets is returned, with keys and papers, to Mrs. Warner, at Queen's Theatre this afternoon, no questions will be asked and reward will be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COOKING—By the day or week, or any other kind of work, by respectable woman. Apply 35 Alexander Street.

COMPANION—Wanted by an English lady of many years experience, a position of trust in a business, or family or companion to one requiring such a comfortable home chief object, Mrs. Jutsun, Post Office, opposite Queen's, St. Catherine St.

DRESSMAKING—Wanted by a good dressmaker, who can make ladies' dresses and children's dresses, work in ladies' families immediately; best city references given. A. A. Herald.

DESIGNER—A man having 17 years' experience in designing and modelling in wood carved and carved for the winter or vacation to look after; good references. Address W. L. Herald.

GOVERNMENT—Wanted situation as daily governess, English, French, music, drawing; highest references. Address H. G. Herald.

HOUSECLEANING, ETC.—Wanted work by the day housecleaning, etc., by respectable woman; best city references. Address 27 Herminie Street.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted situation by a young widow as housekeeper to gentleman with her child 2 years old. Address 37 Herald Office.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted by a young girl to do light housework. Address 129 St. Urbain Street.

HOUSEKEEPER—Hotels and others—widow competent housekeeper, also bookkeeper and correspondent desires engagement as above. Secretary or manager—where her daughter (20) could be useful, accustomed to hotel business; first-class references; moderate salary. P. P. Hotel, Herald Office.

NO SALARY—Young lady will give two hours daily teaching in return for home, Slugging, piano, fluent German and French. A. A. Herald Office.

ORGANIST—University man will be glad to assist any church in need of help; salary no object. Address J. P. Herald Office.

PATTERN MAKING—Wanted work by a modeler; stove, wood work, pattern maker, maker and designer of 17 years experience. Address X. 20, Herald Office.

SEWING—Wanted by a good seamstress sewing by the day in private families or at her own home. Apply 235 Chateaufort Street, Point St. Charles.

SEWING ETC.—Wanted by a young widow

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

Open To-Night
Until 10 O'clock.

If you buy your New Year Gifts at our store you will save money. If you buy your New Year Gifts at our store you will have one of the largest and finest collections in the Dominion to select from.

All Our Toys to Clear
at 25 p.c. Discount.

NEW YEAR BARGAINS
in Furs, Mantles, Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Prints, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Laces, Fancy Goods, Children's Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Men's Furnishings, etc.

REMEMBER

All our toys are offered at a reduction of 25 per cent.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.
2343 St. Catherine Street
Corner Metcalfe Street.
Telephone No. 3333.

Never forget, that Adams' Cutti Frutti absolutely cures Indigestion.
Refuse Imitations.

HE MADE A SCENE.

District Attorney Mott Before the Lexow Committee.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Lexow Committee met today for the grand final. Mr. Mott, the United States District Attorney who has been implicated with Anthony Comstock by the testimony of the Streeper Brothers, insisted upon being heard to assert his innocence and indignation. He called down the Committee in vigorous manner, until Chairman Lexow rapping with his gavel, said: "You have no right to speak here. You will confine yourself to the charges made against you by a witness. You may if you choose be sworn and deny the statements on record, but you must keep quiet."

Mr. Mott became furious and donning his coat, walked to the door and yelled defiance and imprecations at the Committee.

THE VANCOUVER TRAGEDY.

Ashford is Charged With Wilful Murder.

Vancouver, B. C., December 29.—The inquest on the victim of last Saturday's shooting tragedy was concluded yesterday, a verdict of wilful murder being returned. Ashford, the accused, made a statement to the effect that he remembered buying a revolver and cartridge the evening before the murder and that he had had several drinks. As to subsequent acts and the crime itself he remembered nothing till the arrest was made by the police.

Holiday Gifts for Gentlemen.
Smoker's set of Meerschaum Pipes, cigar and cigarette holder..... 50c
Meerschaum holders in cases..... 50c
Genuine Meerschaum holders..... 25c
Tobacco jars..... 25c
Tobacco pouches..... 10c

Together with an endless variety of smokers' sundries at Jacob's uptown store, 2,317 St. Catherine Street.

Mr. Gladstone Reads Ten Hours a Day
London, Dec. 29.—In anticipation of Mr. Gladstone's birthday, which comes on Dec. 29, the Daily News has gathered the latest information as to his physical condition. It learns that he is in almost perfect health, and is able to read ten or twelve hours daily. In going from Hawarden to Cannes he will stop here to visit Dr. Nettleship, the oculist who operated on his eyes.

Poor Digestion.

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

Grain Firm Going Out of Business.
Toronto, Dec. 29.—The old grain firm of W. P. Howland and Co., have gone into liquidation. Mr. Wm. P. Howland, head of the firm, is now too old to carry on the business, and as his former large fortune is gradually disappearing, it is considered best for all connected to liquidate the business. Two years ago the business showed a surplus of \$200,000, but since then large losses have been made.

JOHN MURPHY,
Paper and Decorator
2343 St. Catherine Street.
Wall Papers, Convex Frames, etc.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS

THE OUTRAGES IN BULGARIA ARE REPEATED IN ARMENIA.

MAKE THE SULTAN FEEL THE MADNESS OF SUCH A COURSE.

A Government Countenancing Such a Course a Disgrace to Civilization.

Chester, England, Dec. 29.—The Anglo-Armenian Association and delegates from several Armenian communities abroad held a conference here to-day. Mr. Francis Synour Stevenson, chairman of the Anglo-Armenian Association and member of Parliament for the Eye division of Suffolk, presided. Resolutions were passed, thanking the press and the public for the part they had taken in bringing to public notice the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, and saying that under no circumstances could the Porte's promises of reform be accepted, unless a Governor-General of Turkish Armenia was appointed with the sanction of the signers of the Berlin treaty.

A deputation from the meeting then proceeded to Hawarden, where its members were received by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and their family in Hawarden

EIGHTY-FIVE NOW.

MR. GLADSTONE ADDS ANOTHER YEAR TO HIS LONG LIFE.

THE VENERABLE STATESMAN SURROUNDED BY HIS FAMILY.

Tory Newspapers Evidently Afraid He May Return to Politics.

London, Dec. 29.—At Hawarden, to-day, the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone is celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth, and as usual, he has been inundated with congratulatory telegrams. Mr. Gladstone's eyesight has been restored and his health is good. He spends hours daily in classical and theological studies. In addition to the many friends calling upon him to-day, Mr. Gladstone will receive a deputation from the Armenian Associations of London and Paris.

Miss Helen Gladstone, the veteran's daughter, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, son of Mr. Gladstone, and his wife; the Rev. Harry Drew and his wife, formerly Miss Mary Gladstone, also daughter of the ex-Premier, and Mrs. William E. Gladstone are with Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden to-day. The Rev. Stephen Gladstone is rector of Hawarden and the Rev. Harry Drew is the curate of Hawarden. The congratulations, upon this occasion

BACK FROM QUEBEC

THE CITY CONTINGENT RETURN FROM THE LEGISLATURE

Various Propositions to Increase the City's Borrowing Power.

Alderman Hurteau and several other members of the City Council, accompanied by City Clerk David and John J. Atorney Ethier, have returned from Quebec, owing to the postponement of the day next of the bill amending the city charter.

They were in a communicative mood, of Saturday by reporting their views on the various propositions to increase the city's borrowing power.

From their replies it is evident that amongst the aldermen are a number of citizens who went to Quebec in connection with the bill, and who are in favor of the bill. These opinions may be crystallized into four groups, each of which represents a scheme to obviate the necessity of applying the sweeping proposal favored by Aldermen Prefontaine and Hurteau. They are as follows:

1. To relieve the city of the obligations imposed upon it by the bill presented to the Legislature at the last meeting of the Legislature, by widening St. Antoine Street, Inspector's Street, Pine Avenue, etc.

2. To authorize the City to employ as the Council may deem it expedient, a sum of \$375,000 per annum, which will be available till 1897.

3. To increase the borrowing power to 15 per cent on \$175,000.

4. To limit the borrowing power to 15 per cent of the taxable property within the city limits.

It is considered that there is a probability of a compromise being effected, which will embrace some of these ideas.

Mr. Prefontaine's proposal to construct a tunnel from St. Lawrence Street to the wharf, which was first ridiculed, has since, it appears, met with much favor. The advantages which it offers were not realized at first, but it is now being considered for the grade of St. Lawrence Street, and for the traffic going to, and from the wharf, such a tunnel would greatly facilitate such traffic.

A question which none of the aldermen saved perhaps, is the Hurteau, can satisfactorily answer this: What has become of the \$100,000 which had been voted by the Council for the paving of Notre Dame Street West?

Ald. Hurteau is again afflicted with a severe domestic trouble. He has lost two of his children recently through lung disease. Now, another four-year-old, Berthe, is seriously ill with a similar malady.

HOLDING ON TO THE CUP.

Field Says the American Trophy is Too Well Guarded.

London, Dec. 29.—Field says in to-day's issue: "The question of a cup race is still a moot point. Lord Dufferin will at a standstill further to say until the Royal Yacht Squadron meeting on January 5. Everyone is asking why all these negotiations are necessary to arrange a race, and why should the deed contain conditions so grossly unfair to the challenger."

Order that the holder may be of unequal utility make some challenge trophy ever was protected. It is this cup whose successful retention has been simply a matter of organization."

COUNTRY NEWS.

The final revision of the Dominion voters' lists for Brome will not take place till some time in February. The preliminary lists are still in the hands of the printers.

Ass. of Masonic Lodge, No. 30, has elected the following officers: W. W. Baker, W. M.; J. H. Johnson, S. W.; C. S. White, J. W.; N. Caslett, C. S.; Burdill, treas.; Robert Burge, sec.; C. Nelson, tyler.

The project of lighting Ormstown village and Huntingdon by electricity, the power derived from Devilville, is taking shape, and a proposition is likely soon to be made to the respective councils.

Stanbridge Masonic Lodge, No. 19, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: R. W. Bro. H. C. Blinn, V. M.; Bro. W. A. O'Neil, S. W.; W. Bro. J. J. Scagel, J. W.; Bro. N. M. Blinn, Treas.; Bro. M. V. Bryan, Sec.; Bro. E. J. Briggs, Chaplain.

Decision has been rendered by the Court of Review in the case of Daignault vs. Sullivan, contesting the right of the latter to sit as Mayor of Valleyfield. Judge Belanger decided in favor of Daignault. Judgment reversed with costs for Sullivan.

The Alexandria Hockey Club has organized with the following officers: President, Henry Mooney; Vice-President, J. O. Simpson; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Charlebois; Committee, F. T. Costello, D. T. McDonald, P. O. Charlebois, D. Kennedy, C. J. Wallis and Andy McDonald.

The Stansfield Journal has entered on the last year of its first half century and during all that time it has been edited and published by Mr. L. R. Robinson, a gentleman who has by no means reached the age of senility, and who, despite his fifty years of newspaper work and worry, Bro. Robinson is good for another quarter of a century and promises to earn the distinction of being the oldest newspaper man in Canada—Waterloo Advertiser.

The Cookshire Mills Company have started their saw mill, and intend to keep it running all winter. The logs are brought in by train over the Maine Central Railway. The Compton Chronicle says that Mr. Ayton Cromwell has taken a contract from the company to get out five million feet of logs near Garthby, in two years' time.

At the last fortnightly meeting of the Guild at Christ's Church, Quebec, Mr. H. Duffy delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Growth and Development of the Constitution under which we live." The Observer says the lecture was most interesting and instructive. Mr. Duffy at the close was very highly complimented upon its success.

On the 20th three gentlemen from Ottawa visited Alex's Corner, Chateaugay County, Que., deputized by the Premier to select a site for the monument to perpetuate the victory of the battle of Chateaugay. They had plans and diagrams with them, and spent the day going up and down the ground, finally making arrangements with Wm. Bryson for a site about half way between Campbell's line and Alex's Corner, a little above the road. It is expected the monument will be ready for unveiling next month's birthday.

A meeting of the ratepayers of Ormstown Village, relative to the purchase of a steam fire engine, was held recently. All present were agreed, if the cost was not too much, to purchase one. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Walsh, the Mayor, and Mr. English, re-assessor, was present. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Walsh, the Mayor, and Mr. English, re-assessor, was present. The meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Walsh, the Mayor, and Mr. English, re-assessor, was present.

scribed the styles of the engines made and their capacity. Finally a vote was taken, resulting in favor of purchasing an engine.

Christmas morning, at 2 o'clock, the cheese factory closed the village of Huntingdon, operated for several years past by Daniel Staring, was seen to be in flames. Nothing could be done to save it. Indeed the flames so completely enveloped the building that it was impossible to go near it. It was a total loss. It was owned by James Puse of the Gore, and is reported to be insured. It had not been in use since the season closed.

On Thursday last the marriage was solemnized at the parish church, Stanstead, of Miss Gretta I. Terrill, daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Terrill, sheriff of the district of St. Francis, and the Rev. H. Brook, rector of Stanstead and Lyndwick, Canon Thorneloe, of Sherbrooke, and the Rev. Wm. Forsyth, of Stanstead, officiated. Miss A. Brooke was bridesmaid and Mr. L. H. McIntosh acted as best man.

One night recently between 10 and 11 o'clock a C.P.R. section man discovered three men in the act of placing ties on the track just west of Mountain Station, near Winchester, Ont. The men fled when they saw the section man and it was too dark to detect them. This is the third or fourth time obstructions have been placed on the track in the same locality. It must therefore be parties in the locality who are committing the deeds.

It is again rumored that Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Andrew's Church, Renfrew, will shortly be appointed principal of Morin College, Quebec, which has recently been enriched by the settlement of the celebrated Ross will case by which the college gets a grant of \$120,000. The appointment, it made, will be an excellent one, as Dr. Campbell, in addition to being a ripe scholar, is possessed of rare executive ability. Dr. Campbell is a son of Mr. George Campbell, of Brockville.

The St. Lawrence Hockey League was formed at Morrisburgh last week. The delegates present were Messrs. C. F. Cramp, Brockville; John D. Ferguson, Cornwall; A. A. Paquette, Jr., Ogdensburg; and F. B. Chalmers, Morrisburgh. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. E. F. Kohl, Brockville; Vice-President, Mr. C. B. Sewell, Cornwall; Secretary-Treasurer, F. F. Plantz, Morrisburgh; Executive Committee, B. H. Ward, Brockville; F. J. McLennan, Cornwall; A. A. Paquette, Jr., Ogdensburg; G. H. Merkle, Morrisburgh. A series of home and home matches has been arranged for.

That's Right, Too.
Christmas pipes in briar and meerschaum—Christmas boxes of the finest imported and domestic cigars—at lower prices than any other place in the city. Ross, the tobaccoist, 20 Chabolliez Square, opposite No. 4 Fire Station—a little off the regular thoroughfares, perhaps, but if you pay five cents for car fare, and thereby save 50 cents to \$1.00 on your purchase, you're ahead.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
Rio Janeiro, Dec. 29.—The Government has ordered a million dollars worth of war material from the Armstrongs.

London, Dec. 29.—The Times announces the death at Frant, Sussex, of Mary, wife of General Palmer, of Colorado Springs.

Rome, Dec. 29.—Slight earthquake shocks were felt to-day in the Province of Reggio Di Calabria. The inhabitants are in a panic.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The talk of an early extra session of the 54th Congress has been revived at the Capitol by the contingencies which may arise growing out of the failure of necessary legislation to pass at the present session.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 29.—The fire on board the British steamship Masonic proved to be more disastrous than at first expected. One life has been lost and two more are despaired of, and the whole cargo of cotton is a total loss.

Toronto, Dec. 29.—Thomas Barnett, who was arrested by Provincial Detective Greer at Newark, N. J., a few days ago and brought back to Niagara Falls to stand his trial for forging a marriage certificate, will, it is understood, marry Miss Jennie Mathewson, the young girl whom he deceived by a mock marriage at Lancaster, N. Y.

Huntingdon Property Sold.
Huntingdon, Que., Dec. 28.—The property belonging to the insolvent estate of the G. W. Cornwall & Co. organ factory and owned by the late W. W. Corbett, one of the insolvents, was to-day sold by the sheriff. The estate comprised four pieces of real estate, including two houses. The sale amounted to \$1,363 which is a poor price. The municipal valuation of the property is just about double of that.

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Muskrat Lined English Cloth Coats, with Persian Lamb, Beaver or Otter Collar and Cuffs, for \$30. Raccoon Coats, Ladies' Capes, in all the new styles, at further reduced prices. Best Astrakhan Jackets for \$30.

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OPEN EVENINGS.

ANGERS FOR LEADER.

TRYING TO BOOM HIM AT THE EXPENSE OF SIR ADOLPHE.

What May Become of the Sent for Three Rivers.

(Special to the Herald).

Quebec, Dec. 29.—Several Conservative politicians are circulating the rumor that one of the members of the House of Commons will resign his seat in favor of Hon. Mr. Angers who would then become leader of the Commons.

This is no doubt a case where the wish is father to the thought. There is a regular movement among the ultra Conservatives here to boom Mr. Angers at the expense of Sir Adolphe Caron.

The Courier du Canada, organ of the Langevin faction of the party, devotes a column and a half to praise the Minister of Agriculture and to congratulate Hon. Mr. Bowell on having retained him in that important portfolio. This is the first significant because I am assured by a man who is in position to know, that

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